National Aeronautics and Space Administration



CAUCHY DRAG ESTIMATION FOR LOW EARTH ORBITERS

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(1)



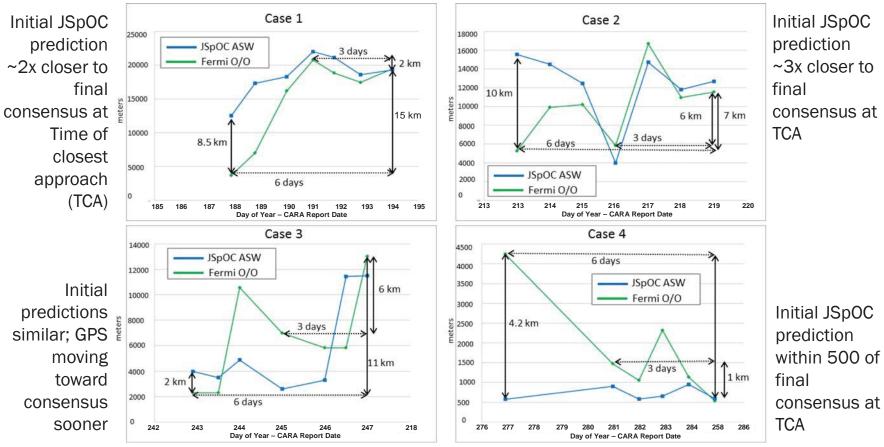




NAVIGATION & MISSION DESIGN BRANCH NASA GSFC



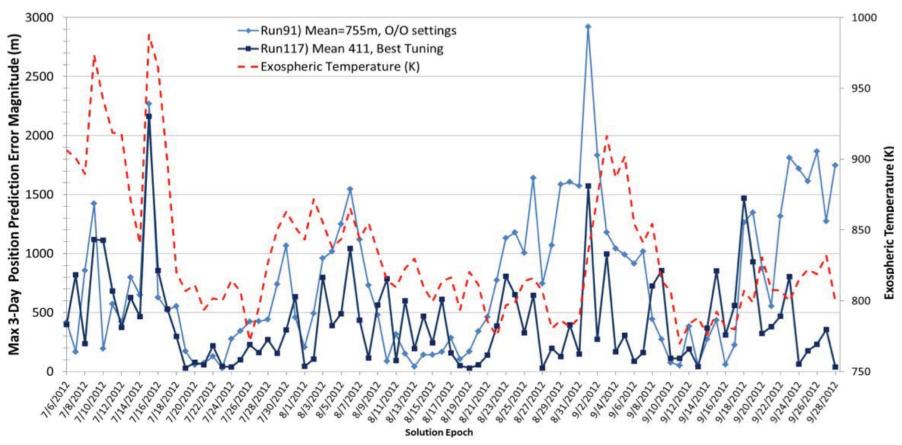
GPS-based Owner/Operator Predictions are Sometimes Inferior to JSpOC's



Ref: M.A. Vavrina, C.P. Newman, S.E. Slojkowski and J.R. Carpenter, "Improving Fermi Orbit Determination and Prediction in an Uncertain Atmospheric Drag Environment" *Proceedings of the 24th International Symposium on Space Flight Dynamics*, www.issfd.org, 2014



Tuning GPS EKF Yields Marginal Improvement in Prediction Robustness to Density Variation

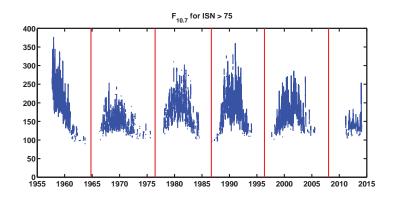


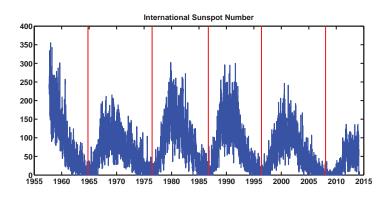
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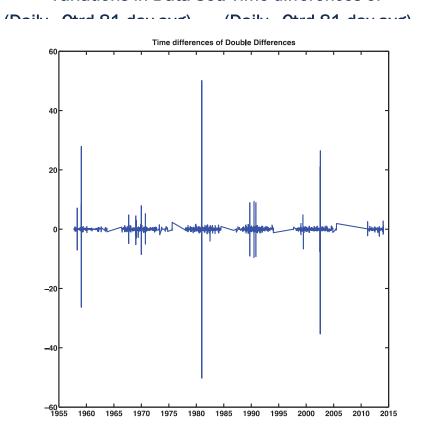
Solar Flux Variations During Higher Solar Activity Intervals are Not Gaussian

Data Set: Observed $F_{10.7}$ Flux when ISN > 75



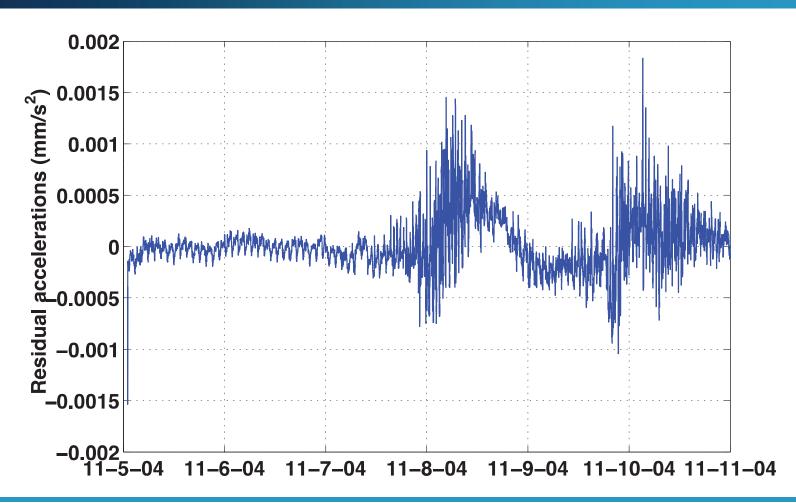


Variations in Data Set: Time differences of





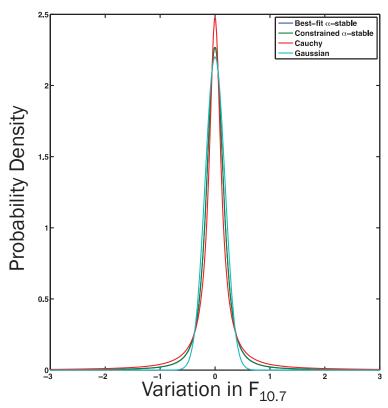
Drag Residuals from CHAMP are Not Gaussian





Fits to Stable Distributions Suggest a Cauchy Model

Fit PDFs for F... Data



Stable Distribution Fits

Data	Concen- tration*	Asym- metry	Scale
F _{10.7}	1.38	0.02	0.13
Ap	1.03	0.0014	3.46
CHAMP			
drag	1.34	0.6121	0.0001

^{*}Gaussian = 2.0, Cauchy = 1.0



The Idan-Speyer Scalar Cauchy Estimator (ISCE)

Given a linear scalar system

$$x_{k+1} = \phi_k x_k + w_k$$
$$y_k = H_k x_k + v_k$$

With Cauchy inputs and initial condition

$$p_{\mathsf{x}_0}(x_0) = \frac{\alpha/\pi}{(x_0 - \bar{x}_0)^2 + \alpha^2}$$
$$p_{\mathsf{w}_k}(w_k) = \frac{\beta/\pi}{w_k^2 + \beta^2}$$
$$p_{\mathsf{v}_k}(v_k) = \frac{\gamma/\pi}{v_k^2 + \gamma^2}$$

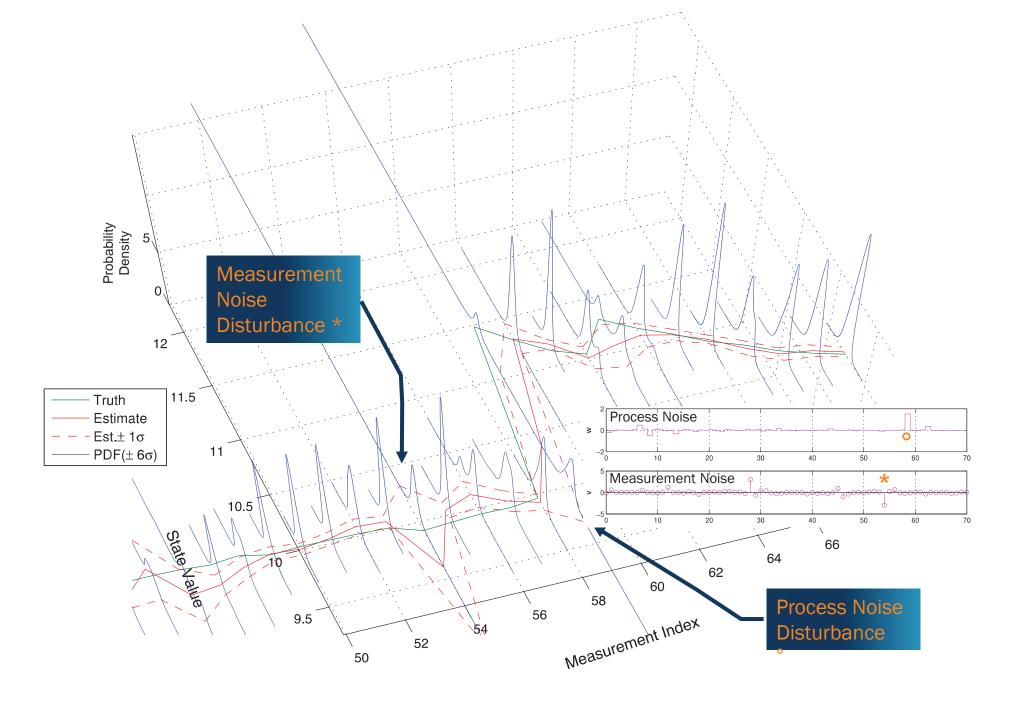
Posterior PDF

$$p_{\mathsf{x}_k | \mathbb{Y}_k}(x_k | \mathbb{Y}_k) = \sum_{i=1}^{k+2} \frac{a(i)_{k|k} x_k + b(i)_{k|k}}{(x_k - \sigma(i)_{k|k})^2 + \omega(i)_{k|k}^2}$$

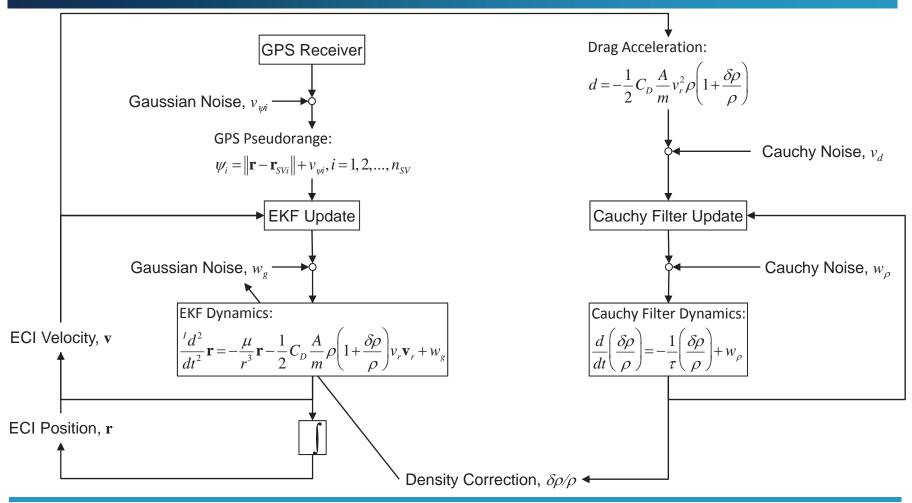
Has Finite Moments

$$\hat{x}_{k|k} = \mathbf{E}\left[\mathsf{x}_{k}|\mathbb{Y}_{k}\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \xi_{k} \, \mathsf{p}_{\mathsf{x}_{k}|\mathbb{Y}_{k}}(\xi_{k}|\mathbb{Y}_{k}) \,\mathrm{d}\xi$$

$$= \pi \sum_{i=1}^{k+2} \frac{a(i)_{k|k} \left(\sigma(i)_{k|k}\right)^{2} - \omega(i)_{k|k}^{2}\right) + b(i)_{k|k}\sigma(i)_{k|k}}{\omega(i)_{k|k}}$$



The ISCE May Be Embedded Within the EKF for Density Estimation



Schmidt-Kalman Consider States Encapsulate the ISCE Moments

$$K_{s} = \begin{bmatrix} P_{ss_{k|k-1}} & P_{sc_{k|k-1}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} H_{s}^{\mathsf{T}} \\ H_{c}^{\mathsf{T}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} H_{s} & H_{c} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_{ss_{k|k-1}} & P_{sc_{k|k-1}} \\ P_{cs_{k|k-1}} & P_{cc_{k|k-1}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} H_{s}^{\mathsf{T}} \\ H_{c}^{\mathsf{T}} \end{bmatrix} + R_{k} \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$
 Solve-For States:
$$\hat{s}_{k|k} = \hat{s}_{k|k-1} + K_{s} \left\{ z_{k} - h \left(\begin{bmatrix} \hat{s}_{k|k-1} \\ \hat{c}_{k|k-1} \end{bmatrix} \right) \right\}$$
 Consider States:
$$\hat{c}_{k|k} = \hat{s}_{k|k} = \text{ISCE mean}$$

$$P_{ss_{k|k}} = \begin{pmatrix} I - K_{s} \begin{bmatrix} H_{s} & H_{c} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} P_{ss_{k|k-1}} - K_{s}H_{c}P_{cs_{k|k-1}}$$

$$P_{sc_{k|k}} = P_{cs_{k|k-1}}^{\mathsf{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} I - K_{s} \begin{bmatrix} H_{s} & H_{c} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} P_{sc_{k|k-1}} - K_{s}H_{c}P_{cc_{k|k-1}}$$

$$P_{cc_{k|k}} = p_{x_{k|k}} = \text{ISCE variance}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{s}_{k+1|k} \\ \hat{c}_{k+1|k} \end{bmatrix} = \int_{t_{k}}^{t_{k+1}} f \left(\begin{bmatrix} \hat{s}(\tau) \\ \hat{c}(\tau) \end{bmatrix} \right) d\tau$$

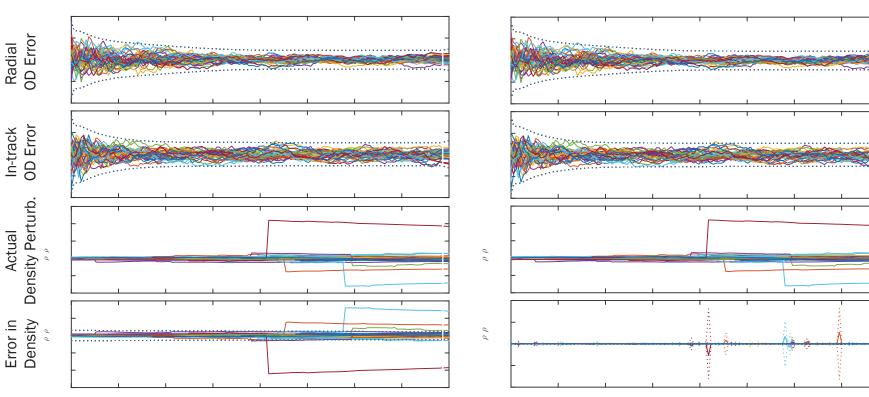
$$\begin{bmatrix} P_{ss_{k+1|k}} & P_{sc_{k+1|k}} \\ P_{cs_{k+1|k}} & P_{cc_{k+1|k}} \\ P_{cs_{k+1|k}} & P_{cc_{k+1|k}} \end{bmatrix} = \Phi(t_{k+1}, t_{k}) \begin{bmatrix} P_{ss_{k|k}} & P_{sc_{k|k}} \\ P_{cs_{k|k}} & P_{cc_{k|k}} \\ P_{cs_{k|k}} & P_{cc_{k|k}} \end{bmatrix} \Phi(t_{k+1}, t_{k})^{\mathsf{T}} + Q(t_{k+1}, t_{k})$$

Definitive OD is Similar, and Density Estimation is Superior (36 trials)

Dashed lines = $\pm 3\sigma$ formal error

Baseline EKF

EKF Disciplined by ISCE

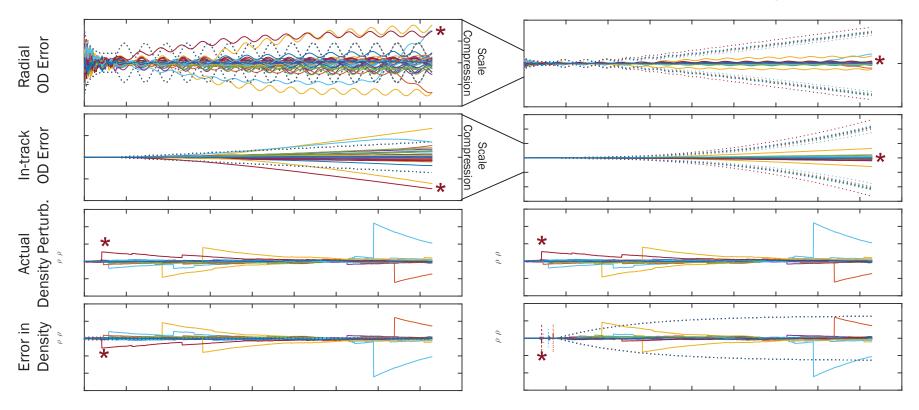


Predictive OD: Superior for Observed, and Robust to Unobserved, Density Dispersions

Dashed lines = $\pm 3\sigma$ formal error * Observed during definitive span

Baseline EKF

EKF Disciplined by ISCE



Conclusions

- Space weather data show heavy-tailed characteristics that are better modeled by Cauchy than Gaussian
- Cauchy estimator (ISCE) may be embedded in EKF, using Schmidt-Kalman consider framework, for density estimation
- Definitive OD performance indistinguishable from EKF
- Predictive OD performance superior to EKF